### CITY OF LEOMINSTER, MASSACHUSETTS Annual Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Leominster, Massachusetts

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Leominster, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008 (except for the Leominster Contributory Retirement System which is as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007), which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Leominster's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of

Leominster as of June 30, 2008 (except the Leominster Contributory Retirement System which is as of December 31, 2007), and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The management's discussion and analysis appearing on the following pages and the supplementary information appearing on page 45 are not required parts of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Leominster's basic financial statements. The special revenue fund budgetary comparison information appearing on page 46 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements of the City of Leominster, Massachusetts. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated March 3, 2009 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Greenfield, Massachusetts

Melanson Heath & Company, P.C.

March 3, 2009

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of Leominster, we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Leominster for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008.

### A. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Leominster's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u>. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of our finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds.

<u>Governmental funds</u>. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources avail-

able at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

An annual appropriated budget is adopted for the general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

**Proprietary funds.** Proprietary funds are maintained as follows:

Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among various functions. Specifically, internal services funds are used to account for self-insured employee health programs and workers compensation activities. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

<u>Fiduciary funds</u>. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

<u>Notes to financial statements</u>. The notes provide additional information that are essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

<u>Other information</u>. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information which is required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### **B. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the total of assets exceeded liabilities by \$ 174,296,075 (i.e., net assets), an increase of \$ 8,990,525 in comparison to the prior year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$ 27,191,707, an increase of \$ 9,198,988 in comparison with the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the general fund was \$ 9,166,617, an increase of \$ 1,050,986 in comparison with the prior year.
- Total long-term debt (i.e., bonds payable) at the close of the current fiscal year was \$ 28,457,946 an increase of \$ 4,476,406 in comparison to the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the Stabilization Fund fund balance was \$8,733,470, an increase of \$383,789 in comparison with the prior year.
- In fiscal year 2008, the Leominster Contributory Retirement Board voted to adopt a funding schedule to amortize the Contributor Retirement System's unfunded liability over the next four years, which was two years less than the previously adopted schedule, and 16 years in advance of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts full funding requirement.

### C. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following is a summary of condensed government-wide financial data for the current and prior fiscal years.

		Governmental Activities 2008 2007		
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$	48,741,596 175,594,684	\$ 	47,094,859 174,048,879
Total assets		224,336,280		221,143,738
Long-term liabilities outstanding Other liabilities	_	29,595,803 20,444,402		27,021,688 28,816,500
Total liabilities		50,040,205		55,838,188
Net assets: Invested in capital assets, net Restricted Unrestricted Total net assets	\$ <u>.</u>	143,321,962 8,218,909 22,755,204 174,296,075		138,921,987 8,482,490 17,901,073 165,305,550

### CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

Cavaramantal Activition

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		
		2008	<u> 2007</u>
Revenues:			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$	14,295,625	\$ 12,463,253
Operating grants and			
contributions		56,464,002	54,111,141
Capital grants and contributions		3,685,741	4,648,335
General revenues:			
Property taxes		43,792,958	42,033,021
Excises		4,504,206	4,411,939
Penalties and interest on taxes		241,034	292,491
Grants and contributions not restricted to			
specific programs		7,226,989	7,348,327
Investment income		1,225,279	1,101,594
Miscellaneous	_	1,850,091	640,014_
Total revenues		133,285,925	127,050,115
Expenses:			
General government		4,635,426	3,443,493
Public safety		14,753,381	13,892,282
Education		66,252,430	62,965,390
Public works		13,657,949	14,769,874
Health and human services		1,137,012	784,160
Culture and recreation		2,189,585	1,998,040
Employee benefits		17,988,036	18,017,004
Interest on long-term debt		1,319,303	1,340,844
Intergovernmental		2,362,278	2,242,403
Miscellaneous	-		57,249
Total expenses		124,295,400	119,510,739
Change in net assets		8,990,525	7,539,376
Net assets - beginning of year, as restated	_	165,305,550	157,766,174
Net assets - end of year	\$	174,296,075	\$ <u>165,305,550</u>

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At the close of the most recent fiscal year, total net assets were \$ 174,296,075 an increase of \$ 8,990,525 from the prior year.

By far the largest portion of net assets, \$ 143,321,962 reflects our investment in capital assets (e.g., infrastructure, land, buildings, machinery and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of net assets, \$8,218,909, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets, \$22,755,204 may be used to meet government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

**Governmental activities.** Governmental activities for the year resulted in an increase in net assets of \$ 8,990,525. Key elements of this change are as follows:

		vernment-Wide
	Gover	nmental Activities
General Fund Operating Results:	Ф	4 400 640
Excess of State and local revenues over budget	\$	4,168,648
Excess of tax collections compared to budget		725,434 947,076
Budgetary appropriations unspent by departments		941,010
Use of free cash (fund balance) as a funding source		(4,836,296)
for non-recurring items Other GAAP accruals		46,123
Other GAAP accidais		10,120
Timing Differences:		
Excess of current year encumbrances to be spent in		
subsequent period over prior year encumbrances		007.000
spent in the current year		697,220
Other Items:		
Non-major fund expenditures and transfers out		
over revenues and transfers in		2,633,779
Major fund - Stabilization revenue and transfers		
in excess of expenses		383,789
Major fund - Library Construction revenue and other		
financing sources in excess of expenditures		4,433,215
Excess current year depreciation over debt service		(400,040)
principal payments	_	(480,640)
Capital assets purchased with local and grant revenue		5,978,789
Internal service fund revenues in excess of expenditure	es .	979,450
Other timing differences	-	(6,686,062)
Total	\$_	8,990,525_
	-	

### D. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

<u>Governmental funds</u>. The focus of governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$ 27,191,707 an increase of \$ 9,198,988 in comparison with the prior year. Key elements of this decrease are as follows:

	Fund Balance vernmental Funds
General Fund Operating Results: Excess of State and local revenues over budget	\$ 4,168,648
Excess of tax collections compared to budget	725,434
Budgetary appropriations unspent by departments	947,076
Use of free cash (fund balance) as a funding source for non-recurring items	(4,836,296)
Other GAAP accruals	46,123
<u>Timing Differences:</u> Excess of current year encumbrances to be spent in subsequent period over prior year encumbrances spent in the current year	697,220
Other Items:  Major fund - Library Construction revenue and other financing sources in excess of expenditures  Major fund - Stabilization revenue and transfers in excess	4,433,215
of expenses	383,789
Non-major fund expenditures and transfers out over revenues and transfers in	2,633,779
Total	\$ 9,198,988

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the general fund was \$ 9,166,617, while total fund balance was \$ 14,054,105. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unreserved fund balance represents 8.5 percent of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 13.07 percent of that same amount. Additionally, the City's Stabilization Fund (a major fund) undesignated fund balance of \$ 8,733,470 represents 8.12 percent of total general fund expenditures.

The fund balance of the general fund increased by \$ 1,748,205 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

	Go	vernment-Wide
	<u>Gove</u>	rnmental Activities
General Fund Operating Results:		
Excess of State and local revenues over budget	\$	4,168,648
Excess of tax collections compared to budget		725,434
Budgetary appropriations unspent by departments		947,076
Use of free cash (fund balance) as a funding source for		
non-recurring items		(4,836,296)
Other GAAP accruals		46,123
Timing Differences:		
Excess of current year encumbrances to be spent in		
subsequent period over prior year encumbrances		
spent in the current year	_	697,220
Total	\$_	1,748,205
	=	

### E. GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget resulted in an overall increase in appropriations of \$ 3,712,209. Major reasons for these amendments include:

•	\$ 290,130	increase in the general government budget.
•	\$ 882,478	increase in the public safety budget.
•	\$ 889,000	increase in the School Department budget.
•	\$ 1,107,504	increase in the public works budget.
•	\$ 72,715	increase in the human services budget.
•	\$ 318,100	increase in the culture and recreation budget.
•	\$ 152,282	increase in the employee benefits budget.

These increases were funded through the following sources:

- Free cash: \$3,375,754.
- Transfers from other available sources: \$ 336,455.

### F. CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

<u>Capital assets</u>. Total investment in capital assets for governmental activities at year end amounted to \$ 175,594,684 (net of accumulated depreciation), an increase of \$ 1,545,805 from the prior year. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure.

Major capital assets events during the current fiscal year included the following:

Improvements to various City owned buildings	\$	540,748
Departmental purchases of vehicles and equipment		3,180,354
Infrastructure improvements		1,156,218
Purchase of land		125,000
Construction in progress, additions		1,544,069
Construction in progress, deletions		(567,600)
Capital asset disposal, net		(36,750)
Depreciation expense	_	(4,396,234)
Total increase, net	\$	1,545,805

**Long-term debt**. At the end of the current fiscal year, total bonded debt outstanding was \$ 28,457,946 all of which was backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

Additional information on capital assets and long-term debt can be found in the footnotes to the financial statements.

### **REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Leominster's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Mr. John J. Richard City Comptroller City of Leominster 25 West Street Leominster, MA 01453

### STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2008

		Governmental <u>Activities</u>
ASSETS		
Current:		
Cash and short-term investments	\$	38,606,636
Investments		347,053
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:		
Property taxes		957,849
Excises		881,072
User fees		1,120,358
Departmental and other		575,269
Intergovernmental		838,566
Noncurrent:  Receivables:		
Property taxes		158,489
Intergovernmental		2,426,711
Loans		2,829,593
Land and construction in progress		90,400,514
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		85,194,170
TOTAL ASSETS		224,336,280
LIABILITIES		
Current:		
Warrants payable		879,157
Accounts payable		10,034
Accrued payroll and withholdings		749,790
Deferred revenues		5,421,507
Accrued interest payable		222,674
Accrued claims payable		3,900,000
Notes payable		4,390,000
Other current liabilities		98,893
Current portion of long-term liabilities:		4,690,812
Bonds payable Landfill closure		81,535
Noncurrent:		01,000
Bonds payable, net of current portion		23,767,134
Landfill closure, net of current portion		2,604,504
Compensated absences	_	3,224,165
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	50,040,205
NET ASSETS		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		
Restricted for:		143,321,962
Special revenue funds		5,577,688
Permanent funds:		
Nonexpendable		698,642
Expendable		1,942,579
Unrestricted	-	22,755,204
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$.	174,296,075

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets Governmental Activities	\$ (2,912,340) (12,747,736) (8,975,657) (2,478,618) (643,652) (1,401,862) (17,008,586) (1,319,303) (2,362,278) (49,850,032)	43,792,958 4,504,206 241,034 7,226,989 1,225,279 1,850,091	58,840,557	8,990,525	165,305,550 \$ 174,296,075
Capital Grants and Contributions	\$ 1,735,533 1,634,315 315,893 - 315,893 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	cific programs			
Program Revenues Operating Grants and Contributions	\$ 962,505 312,773 51,541,214 2,077,791 428,095 162,174 979,450	eneral Revenues: Property taxes Excises Penalties, interest and other taxes Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs Investment income Miscellaneous	səl	ssets	as restated
Charges for <u>Services</u>	\$ 760,581 1,692,872 4,000,026 7,467,225 65,265 309,656	General Revenues: Property taxes Excises Penalties, interest and other taxes Grants and contributions not restric Investment income Miscellaneous	Total general revenues	Change in Net Assets	Net Assets: Beginning of year, as restated End of year
Expenses	\$ 4,635,426 14,753,381 66,252,430 13,657,949 1,137,012 2,189,585 17,988,036 1,319,303 2,362,278				

Total Governmental Activities

Health and human services

Governmental Activities: General government

Public safety Education Public works Culture and recreation Employee benefits Interest

Intergovernmental

See notes to financial statements.

### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

### BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2008

Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>	\$ 32,006,021 347,053	2,955,567 1,338,004 1,120,358 961,497 2,829,593 3,265,277	\$ 879,157 10,034 749,790 19,791 11,483,998 4,390,000 98,893 17,631,663	4,887,488 698,642	9,166,617 14,311,158 (3,814,777) 1,942,579 27,191,707 \$ 44,823,370
Nonmajor Governmental <u>Funds</u>	\$ 7,683,506 347,053	1,120,358 35,315 673,363 \$	\$ 10,034 1,155,673 1,165,707	698,642	5,577,688 474,979 1,942,579 8,693,888 \$ 9,859,595
Stabilization	\$ 8,733,470	\$ 8,733,470	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		8,733,470 - - 8,733,470 \$ 8,733,470
Library Construction	\$ 100,244	\$ 100,244	4,390,000		(4,289,756)
Housing Development Grant <u>Program</u>	ı ı	2,426,711	2,426,711	1 1	\$ 2,426,711
Community Development Block <u>Grant</u>	ı ı	2,829,593 165,203 \$ 2,994,796	2,994,796		\$ 2,994,796
General	\$ 15,488,801 -	2,955,567 1,338,004 - 926,182 - - \$ 20,708,554	\$ 879,157 - 749,790 19,791 4,906,818 - 98,893 6,654,449	4,887,488	9,166,617
ASSETS	Cash and short-term investments investments	Receivables: Property taxes Excises User fees Departmental and other Loans Intergovernmental TOTAL ASSETS LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	Liabilities: Warrants payable Accounts payable Accrued payroll and withholdings Accrued interest payable Deferred revenues Notes payable Other liabilities	Fund Balances: Reserved for: Encumbrances Perpetual (nonexpendable) permanent funds Unreserved:	Undesignated, reported in: General fund Special revenue funds Capital project funds Permanent funds TOTAL FUND BALANCES

### RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2008

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 27,191,707
<ul> <li>Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.</li> </ul>	175,594,684
<ul> <li>In the statement of activities, accounts receivable is accrued, net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts.</li> <li>In governmental funds, all receivables are deferred, except for property tax received within 60 days after year end.</li> </ul>	3,380,102
<ul> <li>Internal services funds are used by management to account for health insurance and workers' compensation activities. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets.</li> </ul>	2,700,615
<ul> <li>In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on out- standing long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.</li> </ul>	(202,883)
<ul> <li>Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, landfill closure costs and compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.</li> </ul>	(34,368,150)
Net assets of governmental activities	\$ <u>174,296,075</u>

## GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>	\$ 43.691,412 4,289,637 241,034 12,967,862 64,503,752 742,134 230,884 1,225,279 1,850,091 129,742,085	4,671,670 14,494,674 66,673,058 14,112,469 790,352 2,670,533 17,988,036 5,172,027 2,362,278 128,935,097	806,988	8,392,000 3,445,445 (3,445,445) 8,392,000	9,198,988	17,992,719 \$ 27,191,707
Nonmajor Governmental <u>Funds</u>	\$ - 11,741,090 10,273,883 - - 111,213 22,126,186	1,086,533 175,757 11,612,210 6,547,532 53,897 393,242 1,057,246	1,199,769	3,942,000 440,993 (2,948,983) 1,434,010	2,633,779	6,060,109 \$ 8,693,888
Stabilization	383,789		383,789	1 1 1	383,789	8,349,681 \$ 8,733,470
Library <u>Construction</u>	315,893	462,678	(146,785)	4,450,000 130,000 - 4,580,000	4,433,215	\$\frac{(8,722,971)}{(4,289,756)}
Housing Development Grant Program					1	·   ·
Community Development Block Grant			•	1 1 1	•	·
General	\$ 43,691,412 4,289,637 241,034 1,226,772 53,913,976 742,134 230,884 841,490 1,738,878	3,585,137 14,318,917 55,060,848 7,564,937 736,455 1,814,613 17,988,036 4,114,781 2,362,278 107,546,002	(629,785)	2,874,452 (496,462) 2,377,990	1,748,205	12,305,900 \$ 14,054,105
	Revenues: Property taxes Excises Excises Penalties, interest and other taxes Charges for services Intergovernmental Licenses and permits Fines and forfeitures Investment income Miscellaneous Total Revenues	Expenditures: Current: General government Public safety Education Public works Health and human services Culture and recreation Employee benefits Debt service Intergovernmental Total Expenditures	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	Other Financing Sources (Uses): Bond proceeds Transfers in Transfers out Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	Change in fund balance	Fund Equity, at Beginning of Year Fund Equity, at End of Year

### RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

### NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

\$ 9,198,988

in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense:

Capital outlay purchases

5,978,789

Depreciation

(4.396,234)

Depreciation (4,396,234)
Disposition of capital assets, net (36,750)

 Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (i.e., real estate and personal property, motor vehicle excise, etc.) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in deferred revenue.

• Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However,

670,860

 The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets:

Repayments of debt principal 3,915,594
Issuance of long-term debt – bonds (8,392,000)

 In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding longterm debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.

(62,870)

 Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities, such as compensated absences and landfill closure, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.

1,134,698

• Internal service funds are used by management to account for health insurance and workers' compensation activities. The net activity of internal service funds is reported with Governmental Activities.

979,450

### CHANGE IN NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

\$ 8,990,525

GENERAL FUND

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES, AND EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Variance with Final Budget	Positive (Negative)	\$ 664,637 58,034 22,772 15,160 200,534 56,884 656,490 1,439,878 1,054,259	53,123 210,347 190,855 277,528 20,193 2,686 25,017 115,639 51,688 - - - 947,076
	Actual <u>Amounts</u>	\$ 42,965,978 4,289,637 241,034 1,226,772 45,212,627 742,134 230,884 841,490 1,738,878 2,874,452 4,836,296 105,200,182	3,923,633 14,103,791 46,128,473 7,484,018 739,698 1,940,286 4,195,776 2,362,278 18,708,915 496,462 1,128 100,084,458
Budgeted Amounts	Final Budget	\$ 42,965,978 3,625,000 183,000 1,204,000 45,197,467 541,600 174,000 185,000 299,000 1,820,193 4,836,296	3,976,756 14,314,138 46,319,328 7,761,546 759,891 1,942,972 4,220,793 2,477,917 18,760,603 496,462 1,128
Budgete	Original Budget	\$ 42,965,978 3,625,000 183,000 1,204,000 45,197,467 541,600 174,000 185,000 299,000 1,483,738 1,460,542	3,686,626 13,431,660 45,430,328 6,654,042 687,176 1,624,872 4,220,793 2,477,917 18,608,321 496,462 1,128
		Revenues and Other Sources:  Taxes Excise Penalties, interest and other taxes Charges for services Intergovernmental Licenses and permits Fines and forfeits Investment income Miscellaneous Transfers in Other sources Total Revenues and Other Sources	Expenditures and Other Uses: General government Public safety Education Public works Health and human services Culture and recreation Debt service Intergovernmental Employee benefits Transfers out Other uses Total Expenditures and Other Uses Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses

### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

### STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2008

Governmental
Activities
Internal
Service
Fund

### **ASSETS**

Current:

Cash and short-term investments

\$ 6,600,615

**TOTAL ASSETS** 

6,600,615

### **LIABILITIES**

Current:

Accrued claims payable

3,900,000

**TOTAL LIABILITIES** 

3,900,000

### **NET ASSETS**

Unrestricted

2,700,615

**TOTAL NET ASSETS** 

\$ 2,700,615

### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

	G	overnmental <u>Activities</u> Internal Service <u>Fund</u>
Operating Revenues:		
Employee and employer contributions	\$_	16,958,123
Total Operating Revenues		16,958,123
Operating Expenses:		
Employee benefits	_	16,069,978
Total Operating Expenses	-	16,069,978
Operating Income		888,145
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses): Investment income	_	91,305
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	_	91,305
Change in net assets		979,450
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	-	1,721,165
Net Assets at End of Year	\$	2,700,615

### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

	(	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Receipts from employees and employer	\$	16,958,123
Payments of employee benefits and expenses		(15,819,466)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities		1,138,657
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Investment income		91,305
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities	_	91,305
Net Change in Cash and Short-Term Investments		1,229,962
Cash and Short-Term Investments, Beginning of Year	_	5,370,653
Cash and Short-Term Investments, End of Year	\$ =	6,600,615
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash		
Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities:		
Operating Income	\$	888,145
Changes in assets and liabilities:		0.17.100
Prepaid expenses		317,129
Accrued liabilities	-	(66,617)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	\$	1,138,657

### FIDUCIARY FUNDS

### STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

### JUNE 30, 2008

	Agency	Pension Trust Fund (As of
	<u>Funds</u>	<u>December 31, 2007)</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 811,982	\$ 835,540
Investments	-	98,168,512
Performance bonds	320,257	-
Accounts receivable	60,771	452
Total Assets	1,193,010	99,004,504
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Deferred revenue	-	2,646,677
Guarantee deposits	584,393	-
Other liabilities	608,617	
Total Liabilities	1,193,010_	2,646,677
NET ASSETS		
Total net assets held in trust for pension		ф 00 057 907
benefits	\$	\$96,357,827_

### FIDUCIARY FUNDS

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

		Pension Trust Fund
Additions:		
Contributions:	_	
Employers	\$	5,182,211
Other systems and Commonwealth of Massachusetts		452,186
Plan members	_	2,414,834
Total contributions		8,049,231
Investment Income:		0.000.070
Interest and dividends		8,323,076
Increase in fair value of investments		1,247,107
Less management fees	-	(266,940)
Net investment income	_	9,303,243
Total additions		17,352,474
Deductions:		
Benefit payments to plan members and beneficiaries		6,406,540
Refunds to plan members		421,319
Reimbursements to other systems		139,300
Administrative expenses	-	142,297
Total deductions	-	7,109,456
Net increase		10,243,018
Net assets:		
Beginning of year	-	86,114,809
End of year	\$.	96,357,827

### City of Leominster, Massachusetts

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the City of Leominster (the City) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

### A. Reporting Entity

The government is a municipal corporation governed by an elected City Council. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the government and applicable component units for which the government is considered to be financially accountable.

Blended Component Units - Blended component units are entities that are legally separate, but are so related that they are, in substance, the same as the primary government, providing services entirely or almost entirely for the benefit of the primary government. The following component unit is blended within the primary government:

In the Fiduciary Funds: The Leominster Contributory Retirement System which was established to provide retirement benefits primarily to employees and their beneficiaries. The Contributor Retirement System is presented using the accrual basis of accounting and is reported as a pension trust fund in the fiduciary fund financial statements. Additional financial information of the Contributor Retirement System can be obtained by contacting the Contributor Retirement System located at Leominster City Hall, 25 West Street, Leominster, MA 01453.

### B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

### Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services,

or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

### **Fund Financial Statements**

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

### C. <u>Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement</u> Presentation

### Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes and excises.

### **Fund Financial Statements**

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated

absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

- The *general fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- The community development block grant fund, which accounts for grant funds received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and expenditures incurred in conjunction with this program.
- The housing development grant program, which accounts for grant funds received by the City from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and subsequently loaned to the Whitney Carriage Associates Limited Partnership for the purpose of rehabilitating and constructing housing units in the City of Leominster.
- The library construction capital project fund, which accounts for the resources obtained and used for the rehabilitation and new construction at the City's public library.
- The *stabilization fund*, an account authorized by Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40, Subsection 5B, from which the City can appropriate for any legal purpose.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989 generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the *option* of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

The government reports the following proprietary fund:

• Internal Service Funds - To account for goods or services provided by one City department or agency to other City departments or agencies. The City accounts for its self-insured health and workers compensation funds as internal service funds.

The pension trust fund accounts for the activities of the Leominster Contributory Retirement System, which accumulates resources for pension benefit payments to qualified employees.

### D. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Cash balances from all funds, except those required to be segregated by law, are combined to form a consolidation of cash. Cash balances are invested to the extent available, and interest earnings are recognized in the General Fund. Certain special revenue, proprietary, and fiduciary funds segregate cash, and investment earnings become a part of those funds.

Deposits with financial institutions consist primarily of demand deposits, certificates of deposits, and savings accounts. A cash and investment pool is maintained that is available for use by all funds. Each fund's portion of this pool is reflected on the combined financial statements under the caption "cash and cash equivalents". The interest earnings attributable to each fund type is included under investment income.

For purpose of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds consider investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

### E. Investments

State and local statutes place certain limitations on the nature of deposits and investments available. Deposits in any financial institution may not exceed certain levels within the financial institution. Non-fiduciary fund investments can be made in securities issued by or unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government or agencies that have a maturity of one year or less from the date of purchase and repurchase agreements guaranteed by such securities with maturity dates of no more than 90 days from the date of purchase.

Investments consist of marketable securities, bonds and short-term money market investments. Investments are carried at market value.

### F. Property Tax Limitations

Legislation known as "Proposition 2 1/2" limits the amount of revenue that can be derived from property taxes. The prior fiscal year's tax levy limit is used as a base and cannot increase by more than 2 ½ percent (excluding new growth), unless an override or debt exemption is voted. The actual fiscal year 2008 tax levy reflected an excess capacity of \$ 5,209,133.

### G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$ 20,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant and equipment of the primary government is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Building improvements	20
Infrastructure	25
Vehicles	5 - 10
Office equipment	5
Computer equipment	5

### H. Compensated Absences

It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. All vested sick and vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

### I. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net assets.

### J. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose.

### K. Use of Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures for contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements, and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenditures/expenses during the fiscal year. Actual results could vary from estimates that were used.

### 2. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

### A. Budgetary Information

The Mayor presents an operating and capital budget for the proposed expenditures of the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget, as enacted by the City Council, establishes the legal level of control and specifies that certain appropriations are to be funded by particular revenues. The original budget is amended during the fiscal year at City Council meetings as required by changing conditions. In cases of extraordinary or unforeseen expenses, the City Council is empowered to transfer funds from the Reserve Fund (a contingency appropriation) to a departmental appropriation. "Extraordinary" includes expenses which are not in the usual line, or are great or exceptional. "Unforeseen" includes expenses which are not foreseen as of the time of the annual meeting when appropriations are voted.

Departments are limited to the line items as voted. Certain items may exceed the line item budget as approved if it is for an emergency and for the safety of the general public. These items are limited by the Massachusetts General Laws and must be raised in the next year's tax rate.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund. Effective budgetary control is achieved for all other funds through provisions of the Massachusetts General Laws.

At year end, appropriation balances lapse, except for certain unexpended capital items and encumbrances which will be honored during the subsequent year.

### B. Budgetary Basis

The General Fund final appropriation appearing on the "Budget and Actual" page of the fund financial statements represents the final amended budget after all reserve fund transfers and supplemental appropriations.

### C. Budget/GAAP Reconciliation

The budgetary data for the general and certain special revenue funds is based upon accounting principles that differ from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Therefore, in addition to the GAAP basis financial statements, the results of operations of the general, water and sewer funds are presented in accordance with budgetary accounting principles to provide a meaningful comparison with budgetary data.

The following is a summary of adjustments made to the actual revenues and other sources, and expenditures and other uses, to conform to the budgetary basis of accounting.

	<u>Fi</u>	Revenues and Other nancing Sources		Expenditures and Other Financing Uses
General Fund Revenues/Expenditures (GAAP basis)	\$	106,916,217	\$	107,546,002
Other financing sources/uses (GAAP basis)	Ψ	2,874,452	*	496,462
Adjust tax revenue to accrual basis		(725,434)		-
Reverse beginning of year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures		-		(4,190,269)
Add end of year carryforwards to expenditures		-		4,887,489
To reverse the effect of non-budgeted State contributions for teachers retirement		(8,701,349)		(8,701,349)
To reverse the effect of GAAP accruals		-		44,995
Recognize use of fund balance as funding source/use		4,836,296		1,128
Budgetary basis	\$_	105,200,182	\$	100,084,458
Makes Found	-		,	
Water Fund Revenues/Expenditures (GAAP basis)	\$	4,183,131	\$	3,369,990
Other financing sources/uses (GAAP basis)		32,526		780,293
Reverse beginning of year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures		-		(53,626)
Add end of year appropriation carry- forwards to expenditures		_		119,000
Budgetary basis	\$	4,215,657	\$	4,215,657
badgetary back	*=		•	
Sewer Fund	\$	3,110,611	\$	3,137,253
Revenues/Expenditures (GAAP basis) Other financing sources/uses (GAAP basis)	φ	389,936	Ψ	273,966
Reverse beginning of year appropriation		309,930		210,500
carryforwards from expenditures		-		(55,870)
Add end of year appropriation carryforwards to expenditures		_		145,198
Budgetary basis	\$	3,500,547	\$	3,500,547

### D. Deficit Fund Equity

The following funds had deficits as of June 30, 2008:

Capital Project Funds: Library Construction	\$ 4,289,756
Special Revenue Funds:	
Smaller Learning Communities	25,040
Highway State Aid	82,170
IDEA Sped Entitlement	22,444
Cops Fast Grant	12,766
Literacy Support Grant	15,681
Violence Against Women Act	15,068
Circuit Breaker	22,474

The deficits in these funds will be eliminated through future departmental revenues, bond proceeds, and transfers from other funds.

### 3. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. Massachusetts general law Chapter 44, section 55, limits deposits "in a bank or trust company or banking company to an amount not exceeding sixty per cent of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company or banking company, unless satisfactory security is given to it by such bank or trust company or banking company for such excess." The City and the Contributory Retirement System do not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

As of June 30, 2008, \$ 24,085,490 of the City's bank balance of \$ 41,470,872 as exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured, uncollateralized, and collateral held by pledging bank's trust department not in the City's name.

As of December 31, 2007, \$ 659,328 of the Contributory Retirement System's bank balance of \$ 964,664 was exposed to custodial risk as uninsured, uncollateralized, and collateral held by pledging bank's Trust Department not in the Contributory Retirement System's name.

### 4. Investments (Also see Note 22)

### A. Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. For short-term investments that were purchased using surplus revenues, Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the City's investments to the

top rating issued by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSROs).

Presented below is the actual rating as of year end for each investment of the Contributory Retirement System (All federal agency securities have an implied credit rating of AAA.):

					F	Rating as of
			Minimum	Exempt		Year End
		Fair	Legal	From		
Investment Type		<u>Value</u>	Rating	<u>Disclosure</u>		<u>Aaa</u>
Certificates of deposits	\$	119,922	N/A	\$ 119,922	\$	-
Corporate equities		118,545	N/A	118,545		-
Mutual funds		11,223	N/A	11,223		-
Federal agency securities	_	97,363	-		_	97,363
Total investments	\$_	347,053		\$ 249,690	\$_	97,363

Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 32, Section 23, limits the investment of Contributory Retirement System funds, to the extent not required for current disbursements, in the PRIT Fund or in securities, other than mortgages or collateral loans, which are legal for the investment of funds in savings banks under the laws of the Commonwealth, provided that no more than the established percentage of assets, is invested in any one security.

Presented below is the actual rating as of year end of the Contributory Retirement System:

		Minimum		Minimum		Exempt		<u>Rat</u>	ting a	as of Ye	ear E	<u>End</u>
	Fair	Legal		From						Not		
Investment Type	<u>Value</u>	Rating		<u>Disclosure</u>		<u>Aaa</u>		<u>Aa</u>		<u>Rated</u>		
Pooled domestic equity funds \$	4,388,053	N/A	\$	4,388,053	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		
Pooled global equity funds	26,698,016	N/A		26,698,016		-		-		-		
Pooled international equity funds	15,290,254	-		15,290,254		-		-		-		
State investment pool	51,792,188	-	_	51,792,188		_		-				
Total investments \$	98,168,511		\$_	98,168,511	\$_	_	_\$_	-	_\$_			

<sup>\*</sup>Fair value is the same as the value of the pool share. The Pension Reserves Investment Trust was created under Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 32, Section 22, in December 1983. The Pension Reserves Investment Trust is operated under contract with a private investment advisor, approved by the Pension Reserves Investment Management Board. The Pension Reserves Investment Management Board shall choose an investment advisor by requesting proposals from advisors and reviewing such proposals based on criteria adopted under Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 30B.

### B. Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g. broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The City and the Contributory Retirement System do not have policies for custodial credit risk.

### C. Concentration of Credit Risk

The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in any one issuer. Investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury securities and mutual funds) that represent 5% or more of total investments are as follows:

Commonwealth Financial Network:

Certificates of deposit \$ 24,876

Mutual Service Corporation:

Certificate of deposit 95,046 Corporate equities 108,720

The Contributory Retirement System does not have an investment in one issuer greater than 5% of total investments.

### D. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The City and the Contributory Retirement System do not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the City's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is as follows:

			Investment Maturities (in Years)							
		Fair	Less						More	
Investment Type		<u>Value</u>	<u>Than 1</u>		<u>1-5</u>		<u>6-10</u>		<u>Than 10</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Federal agency securities	\$	97,363	\$ 71,230	\$	-	\$	26,133	\$	-	\$ •
Corporate equities		118,545	605		œ		-		-	-
Certificates of deposit		119,922	24,876		-		-		-	-
Mutual Funds	_	11,223	 -		-		•	_		 -
Total	\$_	347,053	\$ 96,106	\$	-	\$	26,133	<b>\$</b>	-	\$ -

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the Contributory Retirement System's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is not applicable as all of the System's investments are immediately liquid.

### E. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The City and the Contributory Retirement System do not have policies for foreign currency risk.

### 5. Taxes Receivable

Real estate and personal property taxes are levied and based on values assessed on January 1 of every year. Assessed values are established by the Board of Assessor's for 100% of the estimated fair market value. Taxes are due on a quarterly basis and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Real estate and personal property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year they relate to.

Fourteen days after the due date for the final tax bill for real estate taxes, a demand notice may be sent to the delinquent taxpayer. Fourteen days after the demand notice has been sent, the tax collector may proceed to file a lien against the delinquent taxpayers' property. The City has an ultimate right to foreclose on property for unpaid taxes. Personal property taxes cannot be secured through the lien process.

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2008 consist of the following:

Real Estate 2008 2007 2006 2005 and Prior	\$	855,129 8,851 5,025 14,822	
			883,827
Personal Property			
2008		43,519	
2007		31,889	
2006		24,784	
2005 and Prior	_	228,401	
	_		328,593
Tax Liens		1,487,731	
Tax Foreclosure		241,451	
Taxes in Litigation	_	13,965	1,743,147
Total			\$ 2,955,567

### 6. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The receivables reported in the accompanying entity-wide financial statements reflect the following estimated allowances for doubtful accounts (in thousands):

	<u>G</u>	<u>overnmental</u>
Property taxes	\$	244,857
Tax liens and foreclosures		1,594,372
Excises		456,932
Other departmental		386,228

### 7. Intergovernmental and Loans Receivables

The current intergovernmental receivable balance reported in the accompanying financial statements represents reimbursements requested from Federal and State agencies for expenditures incurred in fiscal 2008.

The loan receivable balance in the Community Development Grant Fund primarily represents various deferred payment loans made to residents through the City's Federal and State grant programs. This receivable has been deferred.

The loan receivable balance in the Housing Development Grant Fund represents grant funds received from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Housing Development Grant (HDG) program. The City subsequently loaned these funds to Whitney Carriage Associates Limited Partnership for the purpose of rehabilitating and constructing 181 units of housing (45 of which were to be low-income units) in the City of Leominster. The loan is subordinate to loans made by the Massachusetts Housing Finance Authority (MHFA). The balance of the loan has been deferred as the City does not anticipate it being repaid.

### 8. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2008 was as follows:

Beginning Balance (Restated)   Increases   Decreases   Balance (Restated)   Increases   Decreases   Balance   Balance   Restated)   Increases   Decreases   Balance   Balance   Restated   Increases   Decreases   Balance   Balance   Restated   Increases   Restated   Increases   Restated   Restated   Increases   Restated   Increases   Restated   Restated   Increases   Restated   Increases   Restated   Restated   Increases   Restated   Restated   Increases   Restated   Increases   Restated   Increases   Restated   Increases   Restated   Increases   Incre							
Governmental Activities:         Capital assets, being depreciated:         Formula Activities:         Buildings         \$ 77,383,189         \$ -         \$ -         \$ 77,383,189         \$ -         \$ 77,383,189         \$ -         \$ 77,383,189         \$ -         \$ 77,383,189         \$ -         \$ 77,383,189         \$ -         \$ 77,383,189         \$ -         \$ 77,383,189         \$ -         \$ 77,383,189         \$ -         \$ 77,383,189         \$ 8,417,972         \$ 3,180,354         \$ (400,000)         \$ 12,198,326         \$ 1,156,218         \$ -         \$ 32,744,978         \$ 32,744,978         \$ 32,744,978         \$ 32,744,978         \$ 1,156,218         \$ -         \$ 32,744,978         \$ 32,77,818         \$ 32,77,819							<b></b>
Governmental Activities:           Capital assets, being depreciated:         Suildings         \$ 77,383,189         - \$ - \$ 77,383,189           Building and land improvements         17,198,089         540,748         - 17,738,837           Machinery, equipment, and furnishings Infrastructure         9,417,972         3,180,354         (400,000)         12,198,326           Infrastructure         31,588,760         1,156,218         - 32,744,978           Total capital assets, being depreciated         135,588,010         4,877,320         (400,000)         140,065,330           Less accumulated depreciation for:         Buildings         (30,882,845)         (1,723,503)         - (32,606,348)           Building and land improvements         (5,681,759)         (527,610)         - (6,209,369)           Machinery, equipment, and furnishings         (5,327,611)         (943,915)         363,250         (5,908,276)           Infrastructure         (8,945,960)         (1,201,206)         - (10,147,166)         (50,838,175)         (4,396,234)         363,250         (54,871,159)           Total capital assets, being depreciated, net         84,749,835         481,086         (36,750)         85,194,171           Capital assets, not being depreciated:         76,021,700         125,000         - 76,146,700 <tr< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>•</td></tr<>							•
Capital assets, being depreciated:         Secondary of the construction in progress         Capital assets, being depreciated:         Total capital assets, being depreciated:         Total capital assets, being depreciated.         Total capital assets, not being depreciated.         To			(Restated)	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>		<u>Balance</u>
Buildings         \$ 77,383,189         -         \$ 77,383,189           Building and land improvements         17,198,089         540,748         -         17,738,837           Machinery, equipment, and furnishings         9,417,972         3,180,354         (400,000)         12,198,326           Infrastructure         31,588,760         1,156,218         -         32,744,978           Total capital assets, being depreciated         135,588,010         4,877,320         (400,000)         140,065,330           Less accumulated depreciation for:         Buildings         (30,882,845)         (1,723,503)         -         (32,606,348)           Building and land improvements         (5,681,759)         (527,610)         -         (6,209,369)           Machinery, equipment, and furnishings         (5,327,611)         (943,915)         363,250         (5,908,276)           Infrastructure         (8,945,960)         (1,201,206)         -         (10,147,166)           Total accumulated depreciation         (50,838,175)         (4,396,234)         363,250         (54,871,159)           Total capital assets, being depreciated:         84,749,835         481,086         (36,750)         85,194,171           Capital assets, not being depreciated         76,021,700         125,000         -	Governmental Activities:						
Building and land improvements         17,198,089         540,748         -         17,738,837           Machinery, equipment, and furnishings         9,417,972         3,180,354         (400,000)         12,198,326           Infrastructure         31,588,760         1,156,218         -         32,744,978           Total capital assets, being depreciated         135,588,010         4,877,320         (400,000)         140,065,330           Less accumulated depreciation for:         8uildings         (30,882,845)         (1,723,503)         -         (32,606,348)           Building and land improvements         (5,681,759)         (527,610)         -         (6,209,369)           Machinery, equipment, and furnishings         (5,327,611)         (943,915)         363,250         (5,908,276)           Infrastructure         (8,945,960)         (1,201,206)         -         (10,147,166)           Total accumulated depreciated, net         84,749,835         481,086         (36,750)         85,194,171           Capital assets, not being depreciated:         13,277,344         1,544,069         (567,600)         14,253,813           Total capital assets, not being depreciated         89,299,044         1,669,069         (567,600)         90,400,513	Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings         9,417,972         3,180,354         (400,000)         12,198,326           Infrastructure         31,588,760         1,156,218         -         32,744,978           Total capital assets, being depreciated         135,588,010         4,877,320         (400,000)         140,065,330           Less accumulated depreciation for:         Buildings         (30,882,845)         (1,723,503)         -         (32,606,348)           Building and land improvements         (5,681,759)         (527,610)         -         (6,209,369)           Machinery, equipment, and furnishings         (5,327,611)         (943,915)         363,250         (5,908,276)           Infrastructure         (8,945,960)         (1,201,206)         -         (10,147,166)           Total accumulated depreciation         (50,838,175)         (4,396,234)         363,250         (54,871,159)           Total capital assets, being depreciated, net         84,749,835         481,086         (36,750)         85,194,171           Capital assets, not being depreciated:         125,000         -         76,146,700           Construction in progress         13,277,344         1,544,069         (567,600)         14,253,813           Total capital assets, not being depreciated         89,299,044         1,66	Buildings	\$	77,383,189 \$	-	\$ -	\$	77,383,189
Infrastructure         31,588,760         1,156,218         -         32,744,978           Total capital assets, being depreciated         135,588,010         4,877,320         (400,000)         140,065,330           Less accumulated depreciation for:         Buildings         (30,882,845)         (1,723,503)         -         (32,606,348)           Building and land improvements         (5,681,759)         (527,610)         -         (6,209,369)           Machinery, equipment, and furnishings         (5,327,611)         (943,915)         363,250         (5,908,276)           Infrastructure         (8,945,960)         (1,201,206)         -         (10,147,166)           Total accumulated depreciation         (50,838,175)         (4,396,234)         363,250         (54,871,159)           Total capital assets, being depreciated, net         84,749,835         481,086         (36,750)         85,194,171           Capital assets, not being depreciated:         13,277,344         1,544,069         (567,600)         14,253,813           Total capital assets, not being depreciated         89,299,044         1,669,069         (567,600)         90,400,513	Building and land improvements		17,198,089	540,748	-		17,738,837
Total capital assets, being depreciated 135,588,010 4,877,320 (400,000) 140,065,330  Less accumulated depreciation for:  Buildings (30,882,845) (1,723,503) - (32,606,348)  Building and land improvements (5,681,759) (527,610) - (6,209,369)  Machinery, equipment, and furnishings (5,327,611) (943,915) 363,250 (5,908,276)  Infrastructure (8,945,960) (1,201,206) - (10,147,166)  Total accumulated depreciation (50,838,175) (4,396,234) 363,250 (54,871,159)  Total capital assets, being depreciated, net 84,749,835 481,086 (36,750) 85,194,171  Capital assets, not being depreciated:  Land 76,021,700 125,000 - 76,146,700  Construction in progress 13,277,344 1,544,069 (567,600) 14,253,813  Total capital assets, not being depreciated 89,299,044 1,669,069 (567,600) 90,400,513	Machinery, equipment, and furnishings		9,417,972	3,180,354	(400,000)		12,198,326
Less accumulated depreciation for:       (30,882,845)       (1,723,503)       - (32,606,348)         Buildings       (5,681,759)       (527,610)       - (6,209,369)         Machinery, equipment, and furnishings       (5,327,611)       (943,915)       363,250       (5,908,276)         Infrastructure       (8,945,960)       (1,201,206)       - (10,147,166)         Total accumulated depreciation       (50,838,175)       (4,396,234)       363,250       (54,871,159)         Total capital assets, being depreciated, net       84,749,835       481,086       (36,750)       85,194,171         Capital assets, not being depreciated:       Land       76,021,700       125,000       - 76,146,700         Construction in progress       13,277,344       1,544,069       (567,600)       14,253,813         Total capital assets, not being depreciated       89,299,044       1,669,069       (567,600)       90,400,513	Infrastructure		31,588,760	1,156,218	_	_	32,744,978
Buildings       (30,882,845)       (1,723,503)       -       (32,606,348)         Building and land improvements       (5,681,759)       (527,610)       -       (6,209,369)         Machinery, equipment, and furnishings       (5,327,611)       (943,915)       363,250       (5,908,276)         Infrastructure       (8,945,960)       (1,201,206)       -       (10,147,166)         Total accumulated depreciation       (50,838,175)       (4,396,234)       363,250       (54,871,159)         Total capital assets, being depreciated, net       84,749,835       481,086       (36,750)       85,194,171         Capital assets, not being depreciated:       13,277,344       1,540,069       (567,600)       14,253,813         Total capital assets, not being depreciated       89,299,044       1,669,069       (567,600)       90,400,513	Total capital assets, being depreciated		135,588,010	4,877,320	(400,000)		140,065,330
Building and land improvements         (5,681,759)         (527,610)         -         (6,209,369)           Machinery, equipment, and furnishings         (5,327,611)         (943,915)         363,250         (5,908,276)           Infrastructure         (8,945,960)         (1,201,206)         -         (10,147,166)           Total accumulated depreciation         (50,838,175)         (4,396,234)         363,250         (54,871,159)           Total capital assets, being depreciated, net         84,749,835         481,086         (36,750)         85,194,171           Capital assets, not being depreciated:         13,277,344         1,540,069         (567,600)         14,253,813           Total capital assets, not being depreciated         89,299,044         1,669,069         (567,600)         90,400,513	Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings         (5,327,611)         (943,915)         363,250         (5,908,276)           Infrastructure         (8,945,960)         (1,201,206)         -         (10,147,166)           Total accumulated depreciation         (50,838,175)         (4,396,234)         363,250         (54,871,159)           Total capital assets, being depreciated, net         84,749,835         481,086         (36,750)         85,194,171           Capital assets, not being depreciated:         13,277,304         125,000         -         76,146,700           Construction in progress         13,277,344         1,544,069         (567,600)         14,253,813           Total capital assets, not being depreciated         89,299,044         1,669,069         (567,600)         90,400,513	Buildings		(30,882,845)	(1,723,503)	-		(32,606,348)
Infrastructure         (8,945,960)         (1,201,206)         -         (10,147,166)           Total accumulated depreciation         (50,838,175)         (4,396,234)         363,250         (54,871,159)           Total capital assets, being depreciated, net         84,749,835         481,086         (36,750)         85,194,171           Capital assets, not being depreciated:         Land         76,021,700         125,000         -         76,146,700           Construction in progress         13,277,344         1,544,069         (567,600)         14,253,813           Total capital assets, not being depreciated         89,299,044         1,669,069         (567,600)         90,400,513	Building and land improvements		(5,681,759)	(527,610)	-		(6,209,369)
Total accumulated depreciation         (50,838,175)         (4,396,234)         363,250         (54,871,159)           Total capital assets, being depreciated, net         84,749,835         481,086         (36,750)         85,194,171           Capital assets, not being depreciated:         125,000         -         76,146,700           Construction in progress         13,277,344         1,544,069         (567,600)         14,253,813           Total capital assets, not being depreciated         89,299,044         1,669,069         (567,600)         90,400,513	Machinery, equipment, and furnishings		(5,327,611)	(943,915)	363,250		(5,908,276)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net       84,749,835       481,086       (36,750)       85,194,171         Capital assets, not being depreciated:       Land       76,021,700       125,000       -       76,146,700         Construction in progress       13,277,344       1,544,069       (567,600)       14,253,813         Total capital assets, not being depreciated       89,299,044       1,669,069       (567,600)       90,400,513	Infrastructure	,	(8,945,960)	(1,201,206)	_	_	(10,147,166)
Capital assets, not being depreciated:         Land       76,021,700       125,000       -       76,146,700         Construction in progress       13,277,344       1,544,069       (567,600)       14,253,813         Total capital assets, not being depreciated       89,299,044       1,669,069       (567,600)       90,400,513	Total accumulated depreciation		(50,838,175)	(4,396,234)	363,250	_	(54,871,159)
Land       76,021,700       125,000       -       76,146,700         Construction in progress       13,277,344       1,544,069       (567,600)       14,253,813         Total capital assets, not being depreciated       89,299,044       1,669,069       (567,600)       90,400,513	Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		84,749,835	481,086	(36,750)		85,194,171
Construction in progress         13,277,344         1,544,069         (567,600)         14,253,813           Total capital assets, not being depreciated         89,299,044         1,669,069         (567,600)         90,400,513	Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Total capital assets, not being depreciated 89,299,044 1,669,069 (567,600) 90,400,513	Land		76,021,700	125,000	-		76,146,700
	Construction in progress		13,277,344	1,544,069	(567,600)	_	14,253,813
Governmental activities capital assets, net \$ 174,048,879 \$ 2,150,155 \$ (604,350) \$ 175,594,684	Total capital assets, not being depreciated		89,299,044	1,669,069	(567,600)	_	90,400,513
	Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	174,048,879 \$	2,150,155	\$ (604,350)	\$ =	175,594,684

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the City as follows:

General government	\$ 92,185
Public safety	459,415
Education	1,688,641
Public works	1,625,462
Health and human services	195,961
Culture and recreation	334,570
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 4,396,234

### 9. Warrants and Accounts Payable

Warrants payable represent 2008 expenditures paid by July 15, 2008 as permitted by law. Accounts payable represent additional 2008 expenditures paid after July 15, 2008.

### 10. Deferred Revenue

Governmental funds report *deferred revenue* in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

The balance of the General Fund deferred revenues account is equal to the total of all June 30, 2008 receivable balances, except real and personal property taxes that are accrued for subsequent 60 day collections.

### 11. Notes Payable

The City had the following note outstanding at June 30, 2008:

	Interest	Date of	Date of	Balance at
	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	June 30, 2008
Bond anticipation	3.0%	5/6/08	11/6/08	\$ <u>4,390,000</u>

The following summarizes activity in notes payable during fiscal year 2008:

	Balance			Balance
	Beginning	New		End of
	<u>of Year</u>	<u>Issues</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Year</u>
Bond anticipation	\$ 12,957,200	\$ 14,807,000	\$ 23,374,200	\$ <u>4,390,000</u>

### 12. Other Liabilities

The General Fund balance of other liabilities consists primarily of unclaimed checks (tailings).

### 13. Long-Term Debt

### A. General Obligation Bonds

The City issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

			Amount
	Serial		Outstanding
	Maturities	Interest	as of
Bonds Payable:	<u>Through</u>	Rate(s)%	June 30, 2008
School refunding	04/01/09	3.7	\$ 1,625,000
Municipal buildings refunding	11/01/10	2.75 - 3.75	870,000
Skyview Middle School	05/15/13	3.25 - 4.00	3,750,000
School refunding	04/01/14	4.29	3,470,000
Sewer Improvement	05/01/18	2.25-4	1,577,000
Library Construction	05/01/08	2.25-4	4,450,000
Sewer inflow/infiltration (MWPAT)	08/01/18	1.5	762,300
Sewer inflow/infiltration (MWPAT)	08/01/19	1.5	1,576,387
Harvard Street sewer (MWPAT)	08/01/19	1.5	1,037,639
Water (MWPAT)	08/01/19	1.5	3,007,481
Harvard Street sewer (MWPAT)	08/01/19	1.5	817,139
Water improvements	05/01/25	3.50 - 5.00	3,150,000
School Design	10/24/28	3.75-5	673,000
Watershed Land Purchase	10/24/28	3.75-5	534,000
Water System Improvement # 2	10/24/28	3.75-5	1,158,000
Total Bonds Payable:			\$ 28,457,946

### B. State Revolving Loan

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sponsors a low interest rate loan program. The loans are administered by the Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust (MWPAT) and are used by local communities to improve their public works systems.

The City's loan authorizations and status are as follows:

Purpose	<u>Loan Number</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	Issued
Sewer inflow/infiltration	97-26	\$ 300,000	\$ 295,000
Sewer inflow/infiltration	97-67	1,000,000	975,000
Sewer inflow/infiltration	98-41	2,400,000	2,386,011
Harvard Street sewer	98-126	2,840,000	1,446,815
Harvard Street sewer	98-126A	1,200,000	1,092,755
Water treatment facility	99-08	4,500,000	4,489,993

In addition to offering these loans at a reduced interest rate, MWPAT has also subsidized the loan principal as follows:

Loan Number		Original <u>Loan</u>		Original Principal Subsidies	Original Net <u>Repayment</u>	Revised Principal <u>Subsidies</u>	Revised Net <u>Repayment</u>
Loan #97-26 Loan #97-67 Loan #98-41 Loan #98-126 Loan #98-126A Loan #99-08	\$	295,000 975,000 2,386,011 1,446,815 1,092,755 4,489,993	\$	(62,179) \$ (205,633) (572,893) (354,030) (248,660) (925,395)	232,821 769,367 1,813,118 1,092,785 844,095 3,564,598	\$ (70,465) \$ (233,033) (649,530) (447,160) (260,820) (1,046,725)	162,356 536,334 1,163,588 645,625 583,275 2,517,873
Total	\$_	10,685,574	 . \$ _	(2,368,790) \$		\$ (2,707,733) \$	5,609,051

### C. Future Debt Service

The annual principal payments to retire all general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2008 are as follows:

<u>Governmental</u>		<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>		<u>Total</u>
2008	\$	4,690,812	\$ 893,136	\$	5,583,948
2009		3,058,426	727,605		3,786,031
2010		3,065,184	630,593		3,695,777
2011		2,781,920	532,658		3,314,578
2012		2,749,414	456,387		3,205,801
2013 - 2017		8,176,177	1,194,659		9,370,836
2018 - 2022		3,191,013	373,079		3,564,092
2023 - 2027		745,000	59,933	_	804,933
Total	\$_	28,457,946	\$ 4,868,050	\$	33,325,996

### D. Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2008, the following changes occurred in long- term liabilities:

										Equals
		Total						Less		Long-Term
		Balance					Total	Current		Portion
		July 1, 2007		<u>Additions</u>		Reductions	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Portion</u>	:	June 30, 2008
Governmental Activitie	<u>s</u>									
Bonds payable	\$	23,981,540	\$	8,392,000	\$	(3,915,594) \$	28,457,946	\$ (4,690,812)	\$	23,767,134
Other:										
Landfill closure		2,775,199		-		(89,160)	2,686,039	(81,535)		2,604,504
Accrued employee										
benefits	_	4,269,703		-		(1,045,538)	3,224,165	 	_	3,224,165
Totals	\$_	31,026,442	\$_	8,392,000	\$_	(5,050,292) \$	34,368,150	\$ (4,772,347)	\$_	29,595,803

### 14. Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Care Costs

State and Federal laws and regulations require the City to place a final cover on its landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. The City's landfill has been closed for several years and the City has filed a formal closure and monitoring plan with the Commonwealth. The \$ 2,686,039 reported as landfill post-closure care liability at June 30, 2008 represents the annual cost of monitoring for the next 24 years. This amount is based on what it would cost to perform all post-closure care in 2008. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. The City expects to fund the cost of monitoring through annual departmental appropriations.

### 15. Restricted Net Assets

The accompanying entity-wide financial statements report restricted net assets when external constraints from grantors or contributors are placed on net assets.

Permanent fund restricted net assets are segregated between nonexpendable and expendable. The nonexpendable portion represents the original restricted principal contribution, and the expendable represents accumulated earnings which are available to be spent based on donor restrictions.

### 16. Reserves of Fund Equity

"Reserves" of fund equity are established to segregate fund balances which are either not available for expenditure in the future or are legally set aside for a specific future use.

The following types of reserves are reported at June 30, 2008:

Reserved for Encumbrances - An account used to segregate that portion of fund balance committed for expenditure of financial resources upon vendor performance.

Reserved for Perpetual Funds - Represents the principal of the non-expendable trust fund investments. The balance cannot be spent for any purpose; however, it may be invested and the earnings may be spent.

### 17. Commitments and Contingencies

<u>Grants</u> - Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Sewer Infiltration/Inflow Project - The City is under a 1996 Administrative Consent Order issued by the Department of Environmental Protection to improve its sewer inflow/infiltration system. The City funded the first two phases of the remediation through a low-interest loan program administered by the Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust Fund (MWPAT). The projects were substantially completed at the end of fiscal year 2002. The related loan balances, originally issued in the amounts of \$ 942,300 and \$ 1,894,943, are reported as long-term obligations of the City. The final phase was completed in September 2006.

In June 2002, the City received an Administrative Consent Order and Notice of Noncompliance for not fully complying with the 1996 consent order. It is anticipated that the June 2002 order will be partially satisfied through remediation (beginning in July 2007) and is estimated to cost approximately \$1,000,000, which the City intends to fund through bond proceeds. Additionally, the City expects to fully satisfy the order by continued maintenance in conjunction with operational monitoring, to be funded through annual departmental operations.

Water Filtration Plant - The City is under a 2006 consent order issued by the Department of Environmental Protection to construct a new water filtration plant at Distributing Reservoir. The City is the recipient of a \$19.26 million dollar grant through the State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF) which will fund the

construction of a new water treatment facility as required by the consent order. Additionally, the SRF will fund upgrades to; the Notown Water Treatment Plant, the Southeast Wells Pump Station and lines to the Monoosnoc Water Tank.

<u>Sludge Disposal Agreement</u> - In 1989 the City entered into a 30-year agreement with the City of Fitchburg for sludge removal. The agreement may be terminated with one year's notice. The cost is appropriated annually and is based on actual usage. The annual cost is estimated to be approximately \$480,000 per year.

Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades - In September of 2007 the City received notice from the United States Environmental Protection Agency of an order to comply with certain sections of the Clean Water Act relating to National Pollution Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES). Full compliance must be achieved by fiscal year 2011. The City is currently in the data accumulation phase and preliminary estimates indicate the costs associated with full compliance will be approximately \$ 15,000,000 to \$ 20,000,000.

### 18. Post-Employment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits

In addition to the pension benefits described in a previous note, the City provides postemployment health care and life insurance benefits, in accordance with state statute, to participating retirees. Approximately 373 retirees meet the eligibility requirements as set forth in RSA 100-A:50. Presently the City finances these benefits on the pay-as-you-go basis and does not contribute to a qualified plan (trust) as defined by GASB Statement No. 43 Financial Reporting for Post-Employment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans.

GASB Statement No. 45, Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions is effective June 30, 2008, 2009, 2010.

The City plans to fully implement GASB 45 in fiscal 2009.

### 19. Contributory Retirement System

The City follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 27, Accounting for Pensions for State and Local Government Employees, (as amended by GASB 50) with respect to the employees' retirement funds.

### A. Plan Description and Contribution Information

Substantially all employees of the City are members of the Leominster Contributory Retirement System (LCRS), a cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit PERS. Eligible employees must participate in

the LCRS. The pension plan provides pension benefits, deferred allowances, and death and disability benefits. Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws establishes the authority of the LCRS Retirement Board. Chapter 32 also establishes contribution percentages and benefits paid. The LCRS Retirement Board does not have the authority to amend benefit provisions. As required by Massachusetts General Laws, the Contributory Retirement System issues a separate report to the Commonwealth's Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission.

Membership of each plan consisted of the following at January 1, 2007, the date of the latest actuarial valuation:

Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	373
Terminated plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	108
Active plan members	16
Total	497
Number of participating employers	2

Employee contribution percentages are specified in Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. The percentage is determined by the participant's date of entry into the Contributory Retirement System. All employees hired after January 1, 1979 contribute an additional 2% on all gross regular earnings over the rate of \$ 30,000 per year. The percentages are as follows:

Before January 1, 1975	5%
January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1983	7%
January 1, 1984 - June 30, 1996	8%
Beginning July 1, 1996	9%

Employers are required to contribute at actuarially determined rates as accepted by the Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission (PERAC). The City's Schedule of Employer Contributions is as follows:

### Schedule of Employer Contributions:

Year Ended	Annual Required	Percentage
<u>June 30</u>	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Contributed</u>
1999	\$ 3,074,811	100%
2000	2,817,657	100%
2001	2,950,183	100%
2002	3,060,645	100%
2003	3,332,948	100%
2004	3,555,376	100%
2005	3,686,988	100%
2006	4,648,322	100%
2007	4,983,069	100%
2008	5,337,353	100%

### B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting - Contributory Retirement System financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

<u>Method Used to Value Investments</u> - Investments are reported at fair value in accordance with PERAC requirements.

### C. Funded Status and Funding Progress

The information presented below is from the Leominster Contributory Retirement System's most recent valuation.

The Schedule of Funding Progress following the notes to the financial statements presents multi-year trend information about the actuarial value of plan assets relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

### D. <u>Teachers</u>

As required by State statutes, teachers of the City are covered by the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System (MTRS). The MTRS is funded by contributions from covered employees and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The City is not required to contribute.

All persons employed on at least a half-time basis, who are covered under a contractual agreement requiring certification by the Board of Education are eligible, and must participate in the MTRS. Based on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' retirement laws, employees covered by the pension plan must contribute a percentage of gross earnings into the pension fund. The percentage is determined by the participant's date of entry into the system and gross earnings, up to \$30,000, as follows:

Before January 1, 1975	5%
January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1983	7% *
January 1, 1984 - June 30, 1996	8% *
July 1, 1996 - June 30, 2001	9% *
Beginning July 1, 2001	11%

<sup>\*</sup> Effective January 1, 1990, all participants hired after January 1, 1979, who have not elected to increase to 11%, contribute an additional 2% of salary in excess of \$ 30,000.

In fiscal year 2008, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts contributed \$ 8,701,349 to the MTRS on behalf of the City of Leominster. This is included in the education expenditures and intergovernmental revenues in the general fund.

### 20. Self Insurance

The City self insures against claims for workers compensation, dental and health insurance coverage. Annual estimated requirements for claims are provided in the City's annual operating budget.

### Workers Compensation

The City contracts with an insurance consultant for claims processing of the City's workers compensation policy. Under the terms of its insurance coverage, the City is liable for an aggregate liability of \$ 1,000,000, with a maximum of \$ 2,000,000. At June 30, 2008, there was no liability for unpaid claims as the City estimates the amount, if any, to be immaterial.

### Health Insurance

The City contracts with an insurance carrier for excess liability coverage and an insurance consultant for claims processing of its dental and health insurance plans. Under the terms of its insurance coverage, the City is liable for dental costs incurred up to \$1,000 per enrollee per year and medical claims up to \$100,000 per incident, with a lifetime maximum of \$2 million per enrollee. The policy also includes an aggregate maximum of 125 percent of premiums per policy year. The City's health insurance plans are retrospectively rated (i.e., level monthly payment amounts are adjusted quarterly to reflect actual claims paid). The claims liability at June 30, 2008 represents an estimate of claims incurred but unpaid at year end, based on

past historical costs and claims paid subsequent to year end.

Changes in the aggregate liability for claims for the year ended June 30, 2008 are as follows:

Claims liability, July 1, 2007	\$	3,776,617
Claims incurred/recognized in fiscal year 2008		15,942,849
Claims paid in fiscal year 2008	_	15,819,466
Claims liability, June 30, 2008	\$	3,900,000

### 21. Beginning Net Asset Restatement

The beginning (July 1, 2007) governmental activities net assets have been restated as follows:

		Governmental <u>Activities</u>
As previously reported	\$	166,365,107
To adjust prior year balances in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation to recognize capital assets being depreciated that were also included in construction in progress and to recognize revised costs for other capital		
assets	_	(1,059,557)
As restated	\$_	165,305,550

### 22. Subsequent Events

### *Investments*

During September 2008 through January, 2009, the stock market suffered significant losses. As a result, there may be a substantial depreciation in the value of the organization's investments.

### CITY OF LEOMINSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

### CONTRIBUTORY RETIREMENT SYSTEM

### REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### **Schedules of Funding Progress and Employer Contributions**

The following schedules are presented in accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 25.

### Schedule of Funding Progress (in thousands):

		Actuarial				UAAL as
		Accrued				a Percent-
	Actuarial	Liability	Unfunded			age of
Actuarial	Value of	(AAL) -	AAL	Funded	Covered	Covered
Valuation	Assets	Entry Age	(UAAL)	Ratio	Payroll	Payroll
<u>Date</u>	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>	<u>(b-a)</u>	<u>( a/b )</u>	<u>(c)</u>	[(b - a)/c]
1/01/08	\$ 99,005	\$ 118,516	\$ 19,511	83.5%	\$ 23,530	83%
1/01/07	\$ 88,606	\$111,752	\$ 23,146	79.0%	\$ 22,775	102%
1/01/06	\$ 75,143	\$101,959	\$ 26,816	74.0%	\$ 22,109	121%
1/01/04	\$ 62,214	\$ 92,559	\$ 30,345	67.0%	\$ 20,658	147%
1/01/01	\$ 52,941	\$ 77,053	\$ 24,112	68.7%	\$ 18,178	133%
1/01/98	\$ 41,568	\$ 68,432	\$ 26,864	60.7%	\$ 15,254	176%
1/01/95	\$ 24,578	\$ 49,024	\$ 24,446	50.1%	\$ 11,638	210%
1/01/92	\$ 19,797	\$ 42,516	\$ 22,719	46.6%	\$ 10,700	212%

### Schedule of Employer Contributions:

Year Ended	Annual Required	Percentage
<u>June 30</u>	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Contributed</u>
1998	\$ 2,813,077	100%
1999	\$ 3,074,811	100%
2000	\$ 2,817,657	100%
2001	\$ 2,950,183	100%
2002	\$ 3,060,645	100%
2003	\$ 3,332,948	100%
2004	\$ 3,555,376	100%
2005	\$ 3,686,988	100%
2006	\$ 4,648,322	100%
2007	\$ 4,983,069	100%
2008	\$ 5,337,353	100%

The required information presented above was determined as part of the actuarial valuations at the dates indicated. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows.

January 1, 2008
Entry age, normal cost
Approximate level percent of payroll closed
7 years
Market value adjusted by payables and receivables
8%
4.75%
To be funded by City, 3% of \$ 12,000, granted every year.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

## CITY OF LEOMINSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES, AND EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

# ANNUALLY BUDGETED SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Va	Final Actual Positive Budget Amounts (Negative)	\$ 3,400,000 \$ 4,140,031 \$ 740,031 43,100 43,100 - 32,526 -	3,475,626 4,215,657 740,031	2,819,499       2,794,618       24,881         656,127       640,746       15,381         780,293       (780,293)	3,475,626 4,215,657 (740,031)	\$		\$ 2,798,000 \$ 3,036,198 \$ 238,198 74,413 74,413 - 389,936 -	3,262,349 3,500,547 238,198	2,830,399 2,809,882 20,517 431,950 416,699 15,251 273,966 (273,966)	3,262,349 3,500,547 (238,198)	\$
Budgeted Amounts	Original <u>Budget</u>	\$ 3,400,000 43,100	3,443,100	2,786,973 656,127	3,443,100	,   		\$ 2,798,000 74,413	2,872,413	2,440,463 431,950	2,872,413	₩   
	WATER	Revenues and Other Sources: Charges for services Intergovernmental Transfers in	Total Revenues and Other Sources	Expenditures and Other Uses: Public works Debt service Transfers out	Total Expenditures and Other Uses	Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	SEWER	Revenues and Other Sources: Charges for services Intergovernmental Transfers in	Total Revenues and Other Sources	Expenditures and Other Uses: Public works Debt service Transfers out	Total Expenditures and Other Uses	Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses

See Independent Auditors' Report.